

SHOCK FOR PANAMA PEOPLE

NOTICE FROM COLOMBIA UPSETS THE SHAREHOLDERS.

CANNOT TRANSFER THEIR CONCESSION WITHOUT PERMISSION-NEGOTIATIONS SUSPENDED.

Paris, Feb. 28.—At an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the new Panama Canal Company to-day President Ho read a message from the consul-general of Colombia at Paris, setting forth that the company could not transfer its concession to another nation without first, with the assent of Colombia, modifying the stipulations of Articles XXI and XXII of the agreement. After a discussion, during which it was urged that efforts should be made to keep the concession for France, the meeting adopted a resolution expressing approval of the attitude of the board of directors, and deciding in view of the message of the Colombian Consul General, to postpone entering into any agreement.

The dispatch of the Colombian Government was a complete surprise to the shareholders of the Panama Canal Company, who met this afternoon in expectation of merely ratifying the action of the board of directors in offering the Panama Canal Company's property to the United States for \$40,000,000, which offer was to remain open until March 4, 1903, and authorizing the board to carry out all the measures for the transfer of the property, and fix and accept all modes and terms of payment if the United States accepted the offer. The consideration, therefore, was general when President Ho read Colombia's telegram, and a heated discussion broke out. The majority of the speakers concluded that the telegram meant the utter collapse of the negotiations with America, and childish resentment against the United States was expressed. One shareholder attacked the latter's attitude in beating down the price to \$40,000,000. He said the Americans were dallying with the company. There was no reason why the United States should not later wait the canal property for \$20,000,000.

Another speaker characterized the Americans' conduct as "hideous blackmailing," saying that if the Americans bought the canal property they would make a big bargain, and why should not French capital be found to reap the profits? Other speakers expressed the sudden conviction that if a proper appeal was made the money to complete the canal could be obtained in France.

One of the shareholders informed the meeting that he knew on undeniable authority that President Loubet had personally taken steps to endeavor to have the canal built with French money. Finally M. Marquis, the official representative of the shareholders, called the meeting to its senses. He reminded them that the remarks made were utterly wide of the mark. All discussion at the present moment was out of place, and probably damaging to the company's interests. The best course was to adjourn until explanations of Colombia's action were forthcoming. This proposal was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

The secretary of the company after the adjournment said the telegram arrived at 6:30 o'clock yesterday evening. They were quite at a loss to explain it, as it was thought the Colombian and United States governments were in agreement regarding the cession of the concession. The report submitted to the meeting said:

Every one who has followed the progress of the negotiations has noticed that the first anxiety of the American Government was to bind in the same treaty the liquidation of the old company, as well as that of the new company. It was therefore necessary to place ourselves in the position of giving the American Government full security and enabling it to dissipate definitely the doubts spread by the adversaries of the Panama route regarding the integrity of our proprietary rights.

The report then set forth that arbitration had resulted in a satisfactory solution whereby the new company was to receive 78,000,000 francs out of the 207,000,000 francs of the purchase price, and the old company was to take the remainder.

Then, reviewing the negotiations with the United States since the offer to sell the canal property for \$40,000,000, the report said: It now belongs to the Senate to pronounce on our propositions, which will reach it supported by the favorable testimony of the report. We are persuaded that our propositions will be discussed by this high assembly with the calm and maturity befitting such a grave matter. We shall have to wait some time yet for a solution, and have been led to declare that our offers remain open until March 4, 1903, by consideration of the fact that the legislative session usually terminates at that date. The negotiations pending between Colombia and the United States, the duration of which is uncertain, have rendered it impossible to fix an earlier date. We have reason to believe, however, that a conclusion of the arrangements between Colombia and ourselves may take place in the course of the present year. These delays will not be unfavorable to us. They will enable public opinion to better appreciate the motives which dictated the decision of the Isthmian Commission.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATORS. Members of the legislature of the State of Connecticut held their annual session in Hartford on February 26. Bright, snappy descriptions of prominent members, with personal characteristics and excellent photographs, in to-morrow's TRIBUNE.

GERMAN STEAMSHIP ABANDONED AT SEA. London, Feb. 28.—The German steamer Francis, Captain Haidt, from West India for Hamburg, was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition. Her crew were rescued by the Norwegian schooner Stanley, from Porto Spain, and have been landed at St. Michael's, Azores.

THE ESSEX AT BERMUDA. Hamilton, Bermuda, Feb. 28.—The United States training ship Essex arrived here to-day.

THE CELTIC AT CONSTANTINOPLE. Constantinople, Feb. 28.—The White Star Line steamer Celtic, having on board a party of American tourists, arrived here to-day from Piræus. The Turkish Government waived the passport regulations as an act of courtesy to the visitors.

AGREEMENT ON SUGAR.

PROPOSED CONVENTION WILL DO AWAY WITH THE CARTELS.

Antwerp, Belgium, Feb. 28.—The "Metropole" says it understands, from what the paper regards as a sure source, that the delegates to the International Sugar Conference have agreed on the bases of a convention, as follows: The suppression of all direct and indirect bounties.

The reduction of the customs surtax to a uniform rate of six francs, which will render the maintenance of the cartels in Germany and Austria impossible.

The above to be enforced, under international control, from the month of September, 1903. The "Metropole" believes that definitive ratifications of the foregoing agreement will be received from all the governments concerned, in time to be presented at the sitting of the conference, which is to take place March 1.

Vienna, Feb. 28.—Barring unexpected difficulties, the convention agreed upon at the International Sugar Conference will be signed on March 1. In addition to the bases referred to by the "Metropole" of Antwerp, the convention is understood to have decided to impose countervailing duties on sugar from States continuing to grant bounties or granting bounties in the future.

Possibly a clause may be inserted providing against any great influx of foreign sugars to States joining in the convention during an abnormal movement of prices.

Berlin, Feb. 28.—The German Government will save 25,000,000 marks a year as a result of the convention agreed upon at the International Sugar Conference and set forth by the "Metropole" of Antwerp. In view of the budget deficit this is no inconsiderable item. Furthermore, the government has long been wanting to get rid of the bounty system if it could do so without giving other States an advantage.

The bounties began when Germany did not export sugar. They grew without design to inordinate proportions through the working of the law, which did not anticipate the improved process of sugar production.

The abolition of bounties gives general satisfaction throughout Germany, except to the sugar interests.

MEDALS FOR PHILIPPINE HEROES.

EXPLOIT OF THREE MEN—EIGHTY BOLD MEN KILLED IN SAMAR.

Manila, Feb. 28.—The United States Philippine Commission has ordered that medals of honor be bestowed on Inspector Knauber and two other members of the Filipino constabulary. The three men were going from Cavite to Magallanes, in Cavite Province, when they were attacked by eight members of Ramos's band. Knauber telegraphed that he and his companions killed the eight insurgents and captured two Mauser rifles, one Remington rifle, one revolver and three holos.

Two hundred uniformed bolomen in the island of Samar recently attacked a scouting party of friendly natives and a detachment of the 1st Infantry. Eighty of the bolomen were killed and one of the friendly natives was severely holed.

The Santa Cruz bridge, which has been in course of construction for over a year, will be opened with great ceremony on March 1.

The United States armored cruiser Brooklyn sails for home on March 1.

GRAIN DUTIES RAISED.

PRESENT RATES MORE THAN DOUBLED IN GERMAN TARIFF BILL.

Berlin, Feb. 28.—At to-day's session of the Tariff Committee of the Reichstag, the government proposed to make the duty on maize four marks per 1,000 kilograms (one ton), instead of two marks, the present duty. The committee eventually adopted a duty of five marks per 1,000 kilograms on maize.

The duty on millet was also fixed at five marks per 1,000 kilograms. A duty of one and a half marks per 1,000 kilograms, as proposed by the government on grain trains not specially mentioned, was agreed to.

NOT TO MAKE PAPERS PUBLIC.

A REQUEST FOR INFORMATION IN PARLIAMENT DENIED.

London, Feb. 28.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in behalf of the government, again refused to-day in the House of Commons to lay on the table a copy of the identical note dispatched by the ambassadors at Washington to their governments after the meeting of April 10, 1898. He said the papers in the case were of a highly confidential character, and the government adhered to the view previously expressed that they cannot be published. The government was not aware that any of the governments concerned acted upon that note.

MORE DISORDERS IN SPAIN.

MINING REGIONS IN A FERMENT—BARCELONA TROUBLES RENEWED.

Madrid, Feb. 28.—The mining regions are in a ferment of agitation. At Albuñol and Madrides rioters have set fire to the oil (municipal revenue) offices and burned the documents they contained.

There has been another outbreak of disorder at Barcelona. Frequent meetings are being held, with the object of declaring another general strike. The miners are constantly assuming their comrades who have returned to work, and refuse to resume their tasks until all the imprisoned workers are released.

MOSCOW UNIVERSITY WRECKED.

THE WORK OF STUDENTS—ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 28.—According to an official account of the disturbances on February 23 at Moscow University, four hundred students, armed with bludgeons, iron bars and revolvers, wrecked the interior of the university buildings, barricaded themselves within and hung out red flags from the windows. The police and troops forced an entrance into the interior and arrested the ringleaders of the rioters.

A decree of the Minister of Public Instruction forbidding the ordering the expulsion from the university and high schools of all students arrested in connection with rioting.

There were 73 persons arrested at Moscow on February 22 as a result of the students' disturbances.

INDICTS WRECK ENGINEER

JEROME SAYS LACK OF EVIDENCE RESULTED IN FINDING AGAINST NONE BUT WISKER.

The investigation by the grand jury into the disaster in the New-York Central Park-ave. tunnel on January 8, when seventeen persons were killed and many injured, ended yesterday with the finding of an indictment for manslaughter against John M. Wisker, engineer of the White Plains local train which ran into the Norwalk local. The grand jury dismissed the charge against the New-York Central Railroad Company, as a corporation, for maintaining the tunnel without improvements, as a public nuisance. A bench warrant was issued for the arrest of Wisker.

Thirty-six witnesses appeared before the grand jury, among them being Senator Depew, President Newman, various heads of divisions and departments, and a number of engineers, firemen, trainmen and others.

District Attorney Jerome was asked last night if there was any possibility of the tunnel wreck being resubmitted to another grand jury. In reply he said:

"No, hardly. Everything I had in the way of evidence I submitted to the grand jury. I talked with Judge Cowing on the law, with my assistant, Mr. Wrenn, and I went before the grand jury myself and laid my views before it. The grand jury was a very fair and intelligent body of men, and it considered every scintilla of evidence we had in our possession—even the books for ten years past were submitted to it—and after having heard all of this it reached the conclusion it did."

"The public often overlooks the fact that the grand jury must have evidence that satisfies it beyond a reasonable doubt that a crime has been committed before it can return an indictment. There is no sense in its finding a useless indictment. It must have legal evidence to take action, and because of the absence of such evidence, no indictment was returned than that of Wisker was found. The jury decided that there was sufficient evidence against him."

District Attorney Jerome said he did not believe in presenting the case to another grand jury. "If the railroad company is not conducting its business in a proper manner," he said, "the Railroad Commission has adequate power to make it do so."

Frank Moss, counsel for Wisker, when seen last night, said that he had not been surprised to learn of Wisker's indictment. Mr. Moss would not say where Wisker was or whether he would be produced in court this morning, though he did say, "We are taking care of him." Mr. Moss had no opinion to express about the turn affairs had taken.

When inquiry was made at Wisker's home, it was said that he had been called to the bedside of his mother, who was seriously ill at her home, in Bergen Point, N. J. There was a rumor current that Wisker had been indicted, and, rather than spend the night in a cell, had left the city, his whereabouts being known only to his family.

Detected Sergeant called at Wisker's home last night, and inquired as to his whereabouts. He was told that Wisker was visiting his sick mother.

CAPTURES ON BOTH SIDES.

KITCHENER REPORTS SUCCESSFUL RESULTS OF WIDESPREAD OPERATIONS.

London, Feb. 28.—Following the precedent of Lord Roberts, who announced General Cronje's surrender at Paardeberg on the anniversary of the battle of Majuba Hill (February 27, 1881), Lord Kitchener apparently selected the same anniversary to achieve a big success, by a combined movement lasting two days, against the Boer forces within the Harrismith and Van Reenen line of blockhouses. The Boer losses aggregated six hundred men killed or captured, and 2,000 horses and 28,000 head of cattle fell into the hands of the British troops.

This news was so welcome to the British that it was read out in the House of Commons to-day by the War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, from a dispatch of Lord Kitchener, as follows:

Harrismith, Orange River Colony, February 28. Yesterday the combined operations of the columns terminated in driving the Boers against the Harrismith and Van Reenen line of blockhouses. The river Witte was held by the Leinster Regiment and Elliott's Mounted Infantry, from Harrismith, while the columns formed on the Frankfurt and Botha's Pass blockhouse line and advanced south, holding the entire country between the Witte and the Natal frontier.

On the first night a very severe attempt to break through was made at a point between Rietfontein and the Witte, and the Boers, who were heavily outnumbered, were driven back with great gallantry. The fighting was at close quarters, and the Boers, as usual, drove a large herd of cattle in front of them. Many Boers, the Boer leader, was killed, and thirty-five dead Boers were found on the ground. Over one hundred horses were killed and six thousand head of cattle were left in our hands. Other small attempts to break out were made, but all were repulsed. On the last day four hundred and fifty Boers, with rifles and horses, were captured.

All the columns have not yet reported, and the operations have been very wide. But over six hundred Boers have been either killed or captured in our hands, also 2,000 horses, 28,000 head of cattle, 200 wagons, 100 sheep, 600 pigs and 80,000 rounds of ammunition. The prisoners include General De Wet's son and his secretary, Commandants Meyer and Truiter and several field cornets. These satisfactory results are very appropriate on the anniversary of Majuba.

Mr. Brodrick, replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, said no details, with the exception of the list of casualties, had been received of the recent capture of a British convoy of empty wagons near Klerksdorp. No men had been reported killed, but there were about a hundred wounded.

In response to an inquiry made by the government as to the fate of the escort of the convoy of empty wagons which, according to a dispatch from Lord Kitchener, made public February 26, was attacked and captured by the Boers southwest of Klerksdorp, Transvaal Colony, February 24, Lord Kitchener has called the following message:

A report has just been received that sixteen officers and 42 men were taken prisoners. Of these, one officer and 160 men have been released. Colonel Anderson, of the Imperial Yeomanry, who commanded, is still a prisoner. Major Enderby, who commanded the infantry, was released, but would not disclose the delay in obtaining definite information.

Lord Kitchener says nothing in his responses about the two guns that the Boers captured with the convoy, and Mr. Brodrick, the Secretary of State for War, announced in the House of Commons to-day that the government had no further information beyond that contained in Lord Kitchener's dispatch.

The censorship in South Africa has been excessively strict for some time past, and dispatches have consequently suffered serious delay. In some cases they have been delayed one or two days, both at Cape Town and Pretoria.

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FOR PORTRAITS OF MAYORS.

MUNICIPAL ART SOCIETY SUGGESTS SPENDING \$50,000 FOR THIRTEEN TO BE HUNG IN CITY HALL.

A scheme for the expenditure of \$50,000 in portraits of ex-Mayors to be placed in the City Hall and mural paintings for the new Hall of Records has been presented to the city authorities by a committee of the Municipal Art Society. Under a law passed in 1900 the city is authorized to spend \$50,000 annually in works of art for beautifying public buildings, grounds and parks. The Fine Arts Federation has designated the Municipal Art Society to represent it in obtaining action by the city authorities. A committee of the Municipal Art Society, consisting of Spencer Trask, J. Carroll Beckwith, John G. Agar, Orrin S. Parsons and George E. Bissell, has filed with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the following recommendations and requests for an appropriation for the current year:

First.—(a) An expenditure not to exceed \$25,000 for a series of historical portraits, oil paintings or busts in bronze or marble, to complete the collection already started at the City Hall, at a cost of \$1,500 for each portrait, including frames or pedestals, and \$10,000 for the purchase of the portraits. The portraits to be made and placed in New-York City Hall:

John Ferguson.....1815 William H. Grace.....1882 Thomas C. Platt.....1868 Franklin Edson.....1883-84 A. J. Hayes.....1868-70 Abraham D. Hewitt.....1887-88 S. B. H. Vance.....1874 Hugh J. Grant.....1888-92 W. G. Brown.....1870-72 John A. B. Smith.....1873-75 Robert A. Van Wyck.....1888-91 Edward J. Cooper.....1879-81

(b) Still within the appropriation of \$25,000, a selection might be made of portraits of ex-Mayors of Brooklyn to be placed in Brooklyn Borough Hall. Second.—An expenditure not to exceed \$25,000, for a series of mural paintings of the following subjects or others to be placed in the new Hall of Records at a cost not to exceed \$1,500 each. These paintings will be the beginning of a complete pictorial record of the history of New-York City, from its foundation to the present time.

DUTCH PERIOD—1624 TO 1664.

Discovery of Manhattan Island by Hudson. Landing of the Dutch on Manhattan Island. Negotiations with the Indians for the purchase of Manhattan Island.

Original name of the first city government. Surrender of New-York to the English.

As far as the subjects of these paintings will permit, persons representing the city will be lifelike, and all paintings will be of proportions suited to mural decorations in such an important public building.

On behalf of the Fine Arts Federation, we are anxious to see the city authorities take action on the subject of expert assistance, should your board, the Art Commission, or any other city authority desire such in the premises.

HILL AT HIS OLD TRICKS.

POLITICAL FORECASTERS GROWING SUSPICIOUS OF HIS PLANS—MAY CHOOSE HIMSELF FOR NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

Some shrewd political forecasters are growing suspicious of David B. Hill. They say that the ex-senator is eyeing the nomination for Governor on the Democratic ticket this fall with a mellow and meditative eye. According to these forecasters, Hill is still ambitious to be President, and he believes that the route to the White House is by way of Albany, provided Albany can be reached safely.

Since Richard Croker went to England, since the Croker combination in the State virtually crumbled and a disposition has been shown by Democrats to harmonize, some leaders are trying to convince themselves that Democracy has a fighting chance this fall. Up to the present time, Bird S. Coler, Edward M. Shepard and John G. Milburn, of Erie, have been about the only candidates for Governor talked of. It is pretty generally conceded now that Hill will dominate the coming State convention, and that he will name the ticket and draft the platform.

There was a general idea that the ex-senator did a little platform making in the course of his recent speech at the Manhattan Club. This address set some people to thinking, and the opinion expressed yesterday was that Hill was in touch with every faction of the party in the State, and that he had won over to himself enough strength from the old Croker combination to give him control of party affairs in the State. In fact, it is freely predicted that in the coming State convention Tammany will trail with dragging banners behind.

With the assurance of his ability to dictate to the convention, the only question now troubling Hill as the politicians say, is partly success. It was said yesterday by one who is in a position to know, that if Hill believed he could win this fall he would not step forward for Governor and use that as a step toward the Presidential nomination next year. If he cannot convince himself that a victory is in sight it is believed he will turn to Coler rather than to Shepard, as he considers the latter the pliable.

The politicians declare that Hill is this playing one of his old crafty games; that while he is apparently pushing Coler to the front and working for harmony in the party, he is, in truth, trying to effect a combination that will prove successful in the State this fall, allow himself to take the head of the procession and swing out into the broad highway armored for the battle for the nomination for President in 1904.

PRINCESS NOW SUES RHODES.

A COUNTERSTROKE TO THE ACCUSATION OF FORGERY.

Cape Town, Feb. 28.—The case of Princess Radziwill, who was arrested here on February 20 on the charge of forging the signature of Cecil Rhodes to promissory notes and who was subsequently admitted to bail in £1,000, assumed a new aspect to-day by the princess assuming a suit against Mr. Rhodes for £2,000 on account of the alleged forged note for £2,000, said to have been indorsed by Mr. Rhodes, but which the latter repudiated. On this note the princess was sued by Thomas Louw, a merchant of this city, who had advanced £1,150 on the note in question, and who obtained and collected judgment against the princess for the amount of his advance.

As Mr. Rhodes was indisposed, his evidence in the forgery case against the princess and in her countercharge against himself has been taken at Groot'schaar. Mr. Rhodes in his evidence denies signing or authorizing his signature to the notes in question. Princess Radziwill's attorney has declared that the princess has a complete answer to the charges, and that she has decided to reserve her defence at this stage of the case.

E. C. BIGELOW A SUICIDE.

WELL KNOWN RESIDENT OF WEST NEWTON JUMPS IN FRONT OF TRAIN.

Waverly Mass., Feb. 28.—E. C. Bigelow, a wealthy resident of West Newton, Mass., who for some time has been a voluntary patient at the McLean Insane Asylum, here, jumped in front of an express train on the Boston and Maine Railroad here to-day and was ground to pieces.

Newton, Mass., Feb. 28.—Eustace C. Bigelow, who committed suicide at Waverly to-day, was one of the best known and wealthiest residents of this city, and formerly was one of the largest cotton brokers of Boston. He was born in Ashland in 1836, the son of John Bigelow, one of the founders of the Boston Public Library. Mr. Bigelow served honorably during the Civil War in the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, and was promoted to the rank of major. He was a member of the New-York Stock Exchange and retired to the McLean Asylum on account of ill health. He leaves a widow.

CAZARINA'S GIFT TO SHAMAKA VICTIMS.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 28.—The Czarina has sent 10,000 rubles for the relief of the sufferers from the recent earthquake at Shamaka, Transcaucasia, where thousands of lives are reported to have been lost, requesting that the money be spent in clothing and shoes.

BRIGHT, THE AMERICAN, GIVES RAIL.

London, Feb. 28.—Charles Bright, the American engineer, who has been frequently remanded to the Guildhall Police Court on the charge of concealing £100,000 in connection with bankruptcy proceedings, was released from Holloway Jail yesterday evening, after having furnished bail in £2,000.

LINDENTHAL'S BRIDGE PLAN

IT INVOLVES PURCHASE BY CITY OF "STAATS-ZEITUNG" BLOCK.

PROPRIETORS OF THE NEWSPAPER OPPOSED TO IT—OTHER FEATURES PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSIONER.

Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal said yesterday that he had decided to make public on Monday evening the plan which he has been preparing for the relief of congestion in traffic at the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge. All the details of the plan will be presented in an address which he will make before the Manufacturers' Association in Brooklyn. One feature of his plan, he said yesterday, would involve the purchase by the city of the entire block in which the "Staats-Zeitung" Building stands, and the smaller triangular block immediately north of the bridge terminal.

The Commissioner understands that the proprietors of the "Staats-Zeitung" will oppose any plan which involves the removal of the fine building occupied by the newspaper. He had a talk yesterday with Mr. Uhl, one of the proprietors, who said he could not think of consenting to such a plan. Herman Ridder said last night in the "We do not want to give up our building, because we do not believe we could get another site for the newspaper as good as the present one. Of course, we could not be expected to consent to any plan for the acquisition of the property by the city. Further than that I do not care to say anything about Mr. Lindenthal's plan until I have seen all its details."

Mr. Lindenthal's plan will include the enlargement of the City Hall station of the elevated railroad in Park Row, as well as increased terminal facilities for the trains crossing the bridge. The block in which the "Staats-Zeitung" Building stands lies between Centre-st., Tryon Row, Park Row and Chambers-st., while the smaller triangular block is between Park Row and North William-st., north of the bridge. Mr. Lindenthal said yesterday that he thought the city should acquire the property would largely exceed \$50,000,000.

While the Bridge Commissioner's plan is intended to relieve the congestion of traffic on the elevated railroad station, as well as at the bridge entrance, he said yesterday that it would not provide for the running of bridge trains on the tracks of the elevated railroad. More logs, it is said, will be used in the unloading of the Manhattan Railway trains in Park Row over the bridge. In fact, he said, there would be no actual connection between the bridge trains and the elevated trains in Park Row. The enlargement of the terminal facilities for the bridge trains and for the Manhattan Railway trains, however, would allow of easier transfer of passengers between the trains.

One thing that the Commissioner has kept in view in the preparation of his plan is the possibility that the city will want to form a connection between the Manhattan Bridge and the New East River Bridge on the Manhattan side. Such a connection will be made easier, he believes, if the plan which he has prepared for relieving pressure at the Brooklyn Bridge terminal is adopted.

Mr. Lindenthal's plan will have some bearing on the trolley traffic on the bridge. The changes at the Manhattan terminal will allow for more trolley cars to be used. More logs, it is believed, will prevent much of the crushing and fighting at the terminal by the crowds boarding the cars at the rush hours.

A BLOCK FRONT FOR HOTEL.

THE NAVARRE TO BE ENLARGED AT COST OF \$700,000.

The Hotel Navarre is to be enlarged by the building of an addition which will stand on four lots fronting in Seventh-ave. and adjoining the hotel on the south. With this addition, the hotel will cover the block front on the west side of Seventh-ave. between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts.

The plot at present occupied by the hotel is at the southwest corner of Thirty-ninth and Seventh-ave. It has a frontage of 83 feet in the avenue and 100 feet in the street. The white estate owns the hotel property, which includes the plot occupied by the hotel and a large plot adjoining it on the south. The cost will be about \$700,000.

It was reported yesterday that this building operation had been decided upon by the hotel. The theatre will add the annex in Thirty-eighth-st., west of the avenue. Not long ago plans were made for the building of a new hotel on the northwest corner of Thirty-eighth-st. and Seventh-ave., but this project was abandoned.

ADMITS GETTING \$100,000.

SWINDLER ARRESTED AT NAVY YARD BOARDS OF MISDEEDS.

The young yeoman who was arrested on the receiving ship Columbia at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Thursday on a charge of bank swindling boasted of his misdeeds in the Brooklyn Central Office yesterday. The prisoner at first gave him a name and in the next breath admitted that his real name was De Witt Clinton Hoffman. He has numerous aliases, some of them being James McAndrews, James Andrus, James R. Thomas, James R. Bailey and James Raymond Barclay. Hoffman seemed pleased at the notoriety his arrest gave him, and admitted that since last April he had been in various banks throughout the country, out of \$30,000, and that in the last two years his operations had netted him about \$100,000. He enlisted in the navy as a landsman, he says, in order to escape Pinkerton detectives until he was forgotten. Hoffman says that he was in Lima, Ohio, some months ago, where he interested some of the leading citizens in certain schemes, was introduced to the officers of the Ohio State Bank as a real estate investor, and opened an account with the bank by depositing \$30. A few days later he presented a draft for \$1,000, which was placed to his credit. On the same day he drew \$1,000, saying that he needed money to close his real estate deal. The draft was returned to the bank on the following day marked "no good," but Hoffman had left town. Bankers in Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and Indiana, it is said, were victimized by Hoffman. Hoffman says that it was his plan never to defraud a bank of more than \$1,000.

His intention was to lie low until the storm blew over, he said yesterday. "I enlisted as a landsman, but intended to take a yeoman's examination."

Hoffman enlisted under the name of James Raymond Barclay. He was arraigned in the Adams County Jail on Monday morning and held in \$1,000 bail pending extradition to Ohio. His home is said to be in Dallas, Tex., where he has a wife, a child and been under arrest according to his own story, about a dozen times, but had always squirmed out of his trouble through technicalities.

EIGHT SHOT IN KENTUCKY.

SHERIFF'S POSSE FIRES ON PARTIES TO A FEUD.

Campton, Ky., Feb. 28.—Sheriff Stamper and posse had a pitched battle at Vortex to-day with a gang that had previously encamped in a fight at Harries distillery, in which Napier and followers and Faulkner and followers had shed blood. The sheriff followed the trail of blood to the distillery, where he found fourteen men of the two factions dressing the wounds of Napier and Faulkner, who had dropped their quarrel.

The sheriff and posse rushed at them with drawn weapons, and were fired on by the gang. The fire was returned by the sheriff's posse, and six of the men were wounded. Two of the sheriff's posse were slightly wounded. The men were captured and brought here. Four of the men—Buck Wooten, "Jeff" Townsend, Clay Napier and John Faulkner—were left, as their wounds were severe. Wooten and Townsend are expected to die. There are indications of mob violence, and a hundred armed men are guarding the jail.

RESIGNED OFFICE TO FIGHT A DUEL.

Athens, Feb. 28.—M. Topalis, the Minister of Justice, has resigned in order to fight a duel with Colonel Koumoudouras. The quarrel which caused the encounter to be decided on was the outcome of proceedings against one of the Deputies, charged with inciting to commit murder.

GERMAN BRANCH BANK IN MEXICO.

Berlin, Feb. 28.—Die Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank has decided to open a branch in the City of Mexico about the middle of April, under the title of the German Transatlantic Bank.

MAN WITH BROOKS, MAYBE

YOUTH WAS STRIPPED WITHOUT HOTEL PEOPLE'S KNOWLEDGE.

MISS BURNS'S COUNSEL THINKS IT MAY EXPLAIN DISAPPEARANCE OF RE-VOLVER—FAMILY WILL STAND BY HER.

When the examination of Florence Burns, accused of killing Walter S. Brooks, was resumed late yesterday afternoon before Justice Mayer, in the Court of Special Sessions, no other member of the Burns family was present, and it was said that the District Attorney had not been able to serve subpoenas upon her father, mother and sister. Frederick Burns, her father, said at a downtown office early in the day that he had taken his wife and youngest daughter to a place where they could escape from the persistent annoyance of persons who wanted to talk with them about the Brooks case. His wife, he said, was a wreck from grief and